PASSING OF A NATION

ONE MORE TREATY WILL WIPE IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

A BIT OF CHEROKEE HISTORY.

NO FEWER THAN FIFTY TREATIES MADE WITH UNCLE SAM.

Dawes Commission About to Begin Negotiations for the Final One-Tribe Has Gradually Been Driven West From Georgia.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 21.—(Special.) Ex-State Senator H. B. Kelly, now of this city, who is probably the best posted man in Kansas, or in any other state, for that matter, on Indian history, has prepared a brief story of the Cherokees. Hundreds of colums have been printed about this powerful tribe, but it has been piecemeal. Senator Kelly is the first to write a condensed history covering the matter. His story fol-

"The treaty between the United States government and the Cherokee Indians, made in the year 1825, by the terms of which that tribe relinquished the last of its ons east of the Mississippi river, allenated the most extensive and fertile re-gion embraced within the terms of a single treaty ever yielded by an Indian tribe to the government. This domain, now part of the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas, was, and had been, the home and hunting grounds of the tribe for a period, the beginning of which antedates the earliest Indian lore. Lying at the base of the Ap-palachian range of mountains, embracing the fertile valley of the Tennessee, the forests of which abounded with game and the waters with fish, this region afforded all that could be desired by the original inhab-

"Notwithstanding the traditions and warlike spirit of the Cherokees, that tribe was among the first of the American Indians to dopt the modes and customs of civilization Schools and churches were established and an alphabet adopted as early as 1821, which was followed in 1825 by the formation of a stitution and the adoption of a code of laws for the government of the nation. Encroachment of the Whites.

"Wbile, however, this progress was being made, the white settler was encreaching upon and appropriating the lands of his red brother. These encroachments having engendered innumerable difficulties. ended ultimately in the extinguishment of all vestige of title to one of the greatest domains possessed by an Indian tribe. The most serious troubles arose with the settlers of Georgia, where, in about the year 1826, the legislature and the governor, in violation of federal treaty stipulations with the Indians, surveyed and parceled the lands in severalty and appropriated to the state the gold mines belonging to the tribe. This proved a virtual expulsion of the Cherokees from Georgia, and led the tribe to a formal appeal to President Jackson for protection. The appeal failed to secure the needed protection, the president permit-ting the state authorities to annul a treaty government. The Indians went next to the supreme court of the United States with a petition, praying that tribu-nal to restrain the Georgia authorities from interfering with their treaty rights. The court, however, at that time taking the states' rights view of matters between the state and the government, sustained the Georgia authorities and gave no relief to

"Here, in the march of civilization, settlement was crowding the red man, and, in his avarice, the paleface, wanting the East, pointed his red brother to the West, where the vast domain of the Louisiana purchase reached toward the setting sun, and promised him peaceable possession of a land for himself and children beyond the Mississippi, in a country abounding with game and the waters with fish, this land to belong to him 'so long as water should

Transfer to the West.

While these difficulties were growing. that portion of the tribe who preferred the chase to agriculture, longing for the wild and unexplored forests and plains of the West, expressed a desire as early as the year 1816 for the transfer to new homes and hunting grounds in the West, and with these a treaty was made the ensuing year, nteeing a reservation on the White and Arkansas rivers, in the then Territory of Arkansas, with peaceable possession for the future. To this reservation a portion of the tribe to the number of about 6,000 migrated, where they remained for several years following the removal of the eastern body to the present reservation, granted by the treaty of 1835.

This treaty, having in view the removal of the entire tribe Westward, was confirmatory of the treaty of 1828, in which the United States ceded and in the later treaty clined the boundaries to a tract of 7,000,000 acres of land, together with a perpetual outlet westward therefrom. "In consideration of these new po-

sions in the West the Cherokees relinquished all their rights and holdings east of the Mississippl river. The treaty stipulation contained in addition a contract that the government should pay all the expenses of removal of the tribe, together with subsistence for a year from date of such removal, and with the further agreement that all improvements on the lands, together with ferries and bridges, constructed by the tribe, should be paid for. The removal, which commenced in 1835, was superintended by General Scott in command of 2.009 soldiers. That portion of the tribe which had previously settled in Arkansas later exchanged its lands, acre for acre. for lands in the territory, and, moving westward, joined the main body in the new home of the tribe. For years following this removal the Indians had but little disturbance from the encroachments of white settlers, until finally the white man, finding a rapid diminution of arable lands, became clamerous for the goodly country possessed and unused by the Indian tribes. In response to this demand. Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1889, and again in 1802 the outlet to the Western hunting grounds was sold to the United States and thrown open to settlement in the fall of

The Present Cherokee Nation.

"This last sale left the Cherokee nation in possession of its present country of about 7,000,000 acres, or 140 acres of land to

"In a message to the legislative body by Chief Mayes, one of the brightest of Indian chiefs, it is said the tribe has ceded to the colonies and to the government of the United States, beginning with 1721, 81,000,000 acres of land, having made with the gov ernment since 1795 no fewer than fifty different treaties.

Among the tribes resident within the territory the Cherokees are numerically the strongest, numbering at present about 30,000 inhabitants. It is with this tribe that the Dawes commission is now treating, the purpose of the treaty being the abolition of the tribal relation and of the Indian form of government, asking of the tribe acceptance of lands in severalty and the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of citizen

Thus the government of the Cherokees of now almost three-quarters of a century existence, with sixty years' existence in their present home, will probably soon be known no more forever, save only in the annals of Indian history-a government fashioned after that of the states, having a legislative, executive and judiciary, wholly independent in local matters of the federal

town no more forever, save only in the mals of Indian history—a government shioned after that of the states, having a gislative, executive and judiclary, wholly dependent in local matters of the federal wernment.

The executive department consists of a

chief, assistant chief and the cabinet, the legislature being composed of a senate of eighteen, and a lower house of forty mem bers. A bill to become a law must pass both houses, and receive the signature of

both houses, and receive the signature of the chief, who also has the power of veto. The chief and assistant chief hold office for four years, the members of the council being elected for two years. The salary of the chief is \$1,500 per year, and the assistant chief \$800. Members of the council receive \$2 per day. The meetings of the council are held once a year, convening in November and lasting about thirty days. The invested funds in the United States treasury drawing 5 per cent interest maintain largely the expense of the nation. The public debt is about \$500,000, while revenue from trading privileges, lease of town lots, permits for the employment of non-citizen labor amounts to about \$4,500 per year. The schools are maintained by interest derived from the invested school funds of \$757,000. The trust fund of the nation now on deposit at Washington is \$2,716,570, drawing annual interest of \$138,158, the interest being used to pay the current expense of the nation. Land is held in common, as no deeds can be given in the nation, occupancy insuring possession as long as the nation exists. Whites have no rights even no deeds can be given in the introdu, extending pancy insuring possession as long as the nation exists. Whites have no rights even to employment as clerks in the stores, though whites who have intermarried into the tribo control largely the mercantile business. Newspapers, being an exception to the rule, may be conducted by any person.

The country of the Cherokees is an alternation between prairie and timber lands, with many fine streams of water and a rich soil, hence admirably adapted to the pursuits of agriculture and stock growing. Tahlequah and Fort Gibson.

"Tahlequah is a quaint old town, having but few indications of being the capital city of an indian nation. The public insti-tutions, including the capital building, male and female seminary, orphans' home and insane asylum, are all located within

tutions, including the capital building, male and female seminary, orphans home and insane asylum, are all located within easy reach of the town.

"Fort Gibson, in the western part of the nation, established in 1824, and occupied as a garrison up to within recent years, is a historic old place, having been among the early frontier forts established within the limits of the Louisiana purchase. The quarters of this old fort occupied by officers and soldiers more than sixty years ago remain yet, though weather-beaten and fallen to decay. The chapel, a frame structure located upon a slope where swearing officers and soldiers attended church, is still to be seen, a reminder of the religious predilections of the hardy men who kept the fort almost three-quarters of a century ago. Fort Gibson in the early days was known in army circles as 'the charnel house,' for the reason that more deaths occurred there in proportion to population than at any other frontier post.

"Not far distant from the old fort is to be seen the government cemetery wherein lie the remains of soldiers whose lives were lost in Indian warfare in the Southwest, or who sickened and died from disease incident to the country. Within this cemetery more than 2,000 soldiers have found their last resting place, and as I strolled through the grounds, passing between the rows of sleeping dead, I observed upon the slabs that marked the graves, that some having been later transferred to the cemetery at Fort Gibson. On some of these slabs I observed the names of officers here or there, graduates of West Point, who had surrendered life in the Southwest, their bones having been later transferred to the cemetery at Fort Gibson. On some of these slabs I observed the names of officers here or there, graduates of West Point, who had surrendered life in the early "30s in the then wild and unexplored Southwest, young men with whose remains had been buried many fond hoppes and vaulting ambitions in the years long since past.

"It was from Fort Gibson in the year

in the years long since past.

Visited by Washington Irving.

"It was from Fort Gibson in the year 1852 that Washington Irving, in company with the commissioner of Indian affairs, escorted by a troop of United States cavairy, made his trip of the prairies. The party visited the hunting grounds on the Canadian, perhaps 150 miles to the southwest, sometimes called the 'North Fork of the Red river,' where they found rich hunting fields of buffalo and wild horses. After an absence of perhaps a month in hunting and adventure upon the prairies, the party returned to Fort Gibson, Irving having gathered his notes, from which came his stories, Lassoing the Wild Horse,' 'The Bee Hunt' and 'The Buffalo Hunt.'

"The Indian Territory has been made the home of the remnant of many once powerful and warlike tribes of Indians, gathered from all sections of the United States, but surrounded now as it is with civilization east, west, north and south, with no other arable lands for settlement, it will be forced to surrender, yielding to the imperative demand, obliterating the dreamy existence of the past, and with its inhabitants fall into the great current which sweeps all before it. The remnant of these tribes must soon surrender the simple and inexpensive form of government, wherein every man is entitled to cnough ground upon which to subsist, and join with the great modern day movement, where the earth belongs, not to all the people, but to him who can possess it.' Visited by Washington Irving.

TO MEET SEPTEMBER 1.

Dawes Commission Will Resume Negotiations With the Cherokee

Washington, Aug. 21.-The Dawes Indian commission will reassemble to resume negotiations with the five civilized tribes Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, September Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, September 1. Agreements were reached some months ago with two of the tribes, the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and negotiations will be conducted with the Cherokees as soon as the commission gets to work. In addition to securing agreements similar to the two aiready effected, providing for allotments in severalty, abolishment of tribal government, etc., the commission will be engaged in the revision of the citizenship roll of the tribe. The commissioners are now at their homes spending their summer vacations.

NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION. cond Annual Meeting Will Begin in

Kansas City, Kas., To-morrow -The Programme.

The Western Negro Press Association will hold its second annual session at the First Baptist church, corner of Nebraska avenue and Fifteenth street, in Kansus City, Kas., beginning to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The principal officers of the organization are Professor Harry R. Graham, of Harrisonville, Mo., president; George L. Fouche, of Sedalia, Mo., secretary, and Hon. John L. Waller, of Kansas City, Kas., chairman of the executive committee. These gentlemen have been in the city for some time arranging for the meeting.

The session will be public and last two

the city for some time arranging for the meeting.

The session will be public and last two days. A grand musical and literary entertainment and banquet will be tendered the visiting newspaper men and their friends to-morrow evening at Armory hall, on Fifth street. Dancing will be one of the features of the evening's entertainment, for which tickets may be procured at the close of the concert. An admission fee of Li cents will be charged to defray the expenses. The officers have engaged Professor N. Clark Smith's orchestra for the evening, and the grand march is announced. fessor N. Clark Smith's orchestra for the evening, and the grand march is announced to begin at 9:45 p. m. The following is Monday's programme:

MORNING.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. DeClaybrook, pastor Metropolitan Baptist church.

DeClaybrook, pastor Metropolitan Baptist church.

Address of welcome (on behalf of city) by Mayor R. L. Marshman.

Response by W. H. Hackley, of the Statesman, Denver, Col.

Welcome (on behalf of negro citizens) Rev. D. F. Rivers, Kansas City, Kas.

Response by George E. Taylor, of the Negro Solicitor, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Faper—"The Necessity of the Negro Press Organization," J. B. Bass, of The Call. Topeka, Kas.

Euroliment of members.

AFTERNOON.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. W. Braxton, of the A. M. E. church, Kansas City, Kas.

Paper—"Conditions Militating Against the Success of Negro Journalism," G. N. Perkins, of the Guide, Guthrie, O. T.

Paper—"Is it Within the Power of the National Government to Suppress Mob Violence?" W. A. Bettis, of the National Reflector, Wichita, Kas.

Debate—"Should the Hawalian Islands Be Annexed to the United States?" Discussion opened by J. L. Thompson, of the Bystander, Des Moines, Ia.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

DIDN'T RECOGNIZE HIM. Another Telling Argument Why the

Aldermen of This City Should Be Labeled.

J. H. Nesbit, a driver for the Silver Laundry and Towel Company, was imprudent enough to drive into a carriage driven by Alderman Wolf at Ninth and Walnut streets yesterday evening, springing one of the axles of the alderman's vehicle. With an angry word, Wolf jumped from his carriage and grabbed Nesbit's horse by the bridle. He called to Officer Those and had Nesbit placed under arrest. He was taken to Central police station, where he gave bond for his appearance Monday in court.

A Wire Trocha Put Up.

SOCIETY GIVEN A SURPRISE.

LIKEWISE THE PARENTS AND REL ATIVES OF MISS SCARRITT.

She Is Married to W. E. Royster, While Visiting in Glasgow, Mo .-Mrs. Senrritt Prostrated and the Judge Silent.

It has been a long time since Kansa City society received such a profound shock as was given it yesterday when the news came from Glasgow, Mo., that Miss Berenice Swinney Scarritt, the cultured and handsome daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. L. Scarritt, of this city, had been clandestinely married to W. E. Royster, the Kansas City agent of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. The ceremony was performed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by Rev. J. O.



Swinney, Miss Scarritt's grandfather, as-sisted by Rev. C. W. Pritchett, and took place at the home of the former. Mrs. Scarritt, stepmother of the bride, is prostrated at her home, 388 Garfield avenue, and the services of Dr. Morris were required for several hours yesterday afternoon and last night.

dured for several nours yesterday afternoon and last night.

Judge Scarritt was out of the city on a
hunting expedition yesterday afternoon
and did not learn of his daughter's marriage until his return late last evening.
He was greatly surprised and visibly affected when he heard the news, and hurried at once to his home. He was met at
the door by his brother. Police Commissioner W. C. Scarritt, who accompanied
him to the bedside of his wife. Later Commissioner Scarritt announced that his
brother had absolutely nothing to say in
relation to the marriage. He preferred not
to talk about it.

him to the bedside of his wife. Later Commissioner Scarritt announced that his brother had absolutely nothing to say in relation to the marriage. He preferred not to talk about it.

The thrill of surprise which pulsated in the innermost circles of Kansas City's social 400 was intensified by the rumor that Miss Scarritt had been engaged to another Kansas City man and that the bans were to have been duly published when autumnal winds were frescoing the forest leaves in colors of richest gold.

That there was parental objection to the alliance of Miss Scarritt and Mr. Royster seems doubly sure in the sudden and unlooked-for wedding ceremony. Miss Scarritt is one of the most popular society young women of this city. She is rather slight of figure, blonde, with sparkling gyes and a charming presence. She was educated at Miss Carey's school in Boston and has traversed the mazes of the social season for two years. She was one of the members of the East Side Literary Society and contributed numerous papers of actual worth at meetings of that organization.

The fact that Miss Scarritt was married by her grandfather at his home and without the consent or knowledge of her father or stepmother is explained on the ground that when her mother died she was taken to live with her grandparents would not give her up. So Judge Scarrit was compelled to appeal to the courts to secure possession of his own child. Naturally, there was a lasting link of affection between the grandfather and the granddaughter, and when she went to visit at his home.

William E. Royster, who has won a charming bride, is 33 years old. He is a handsome man, with a well knit figure and intelligent, determined features. For ten years he was in the employ of the Mobile & Ohio railroad at Mobile, Ala. Two years ago he was transferred to this city, His home was at the Kansas City Club.

No confirmation of the reported marriage had reached any member of the Scarritt family at 10 o'clock last night, but all of those closely connected with the young lady who were

Says They Didn't Elope.

Says They Didn't Elope.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—W. E. Royster, of Kansas City, who, it was reported to-day, eloped with Miss Berenice Scarritt, of Kansas City, and married her in Glasgow, Mo., arrived here to-night and is stopping at the Planters' house with his wife.

Mr. Royster denied that they had eloped. He said: "Miss Scarritt had been visiting her grandparents for several weeks. We had been engaged for some time.

"This morning I ran down from Kansas City to visit her. We concluded to be married. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, her grandfather, said he would be glad to marry us. He did, and that's all there is to it.

"We are on a bridal tour which will last several weeks. We will be here until Monday, when we will go to the Virginia mountains."

LOOKING INTO BROKEN BANKS. Government Has a Special Examiner

Here on Two Banks in Re-

ceivers' Hands. O. D. Lynch, of Washington, D. C., who is in the employ of the comptroller of the treasury as a special inspector of national banks, is at the Coates House. His time s principally employed inspecting the assets of defunct banks and advising the comptroller as to the best course to pursue in closing up their affairs. He comes to in closing up their aliairs. He comes to Kansas City now to inspect the condition of the National Bank of Kansas City and the Missouri National, and one result of his visit will be to expedite the extilement of their affairs. He spent a considerable time yesterday with Receiver Perry, of the National Bank of Kansas City, and will have a conference with Receiver Wallace, of the Missouri National, before he leaves the city.

of the Missouri National, before he leaves the city.

It was just after his last visit here that Comptroller Eckels levied the 160 per cent assessment on the stock of the Missouri National bank. The payments of the assessment are all due in a few days, and it is the purpose of the department to pay off as great a per cent of the claims as can be done at once, and hurry up the closing of receiverships. Mr. Lynch is sent only to such banks as the comptroller may want special information from, and his visits are always important. While in his work he cannot take the public into his confidence, it is known that Mr. Eckels has determined to expedite the work of both receivers here.

IN AN AMIABLE MOOD.

Mayor Drake Will Ask Westport's Council to Ratify the Water Supply Agreement.

Mayor Drake of Westport, said yester-day that an ordinance would be introduced at the meeting of the Westport council to-

Westport, violated the restraining order issued by Judge Scarritt when he connected some of Westport's water mains with mains belonging to Kansas City, it is not likely that he will be punished for contempt if the agreement is ratified by the Westport council. City Counselor Middlebrook is not disposed to ask that Mr. Marley be punished by Judge Scarritt. The hearing upon the application for a permanent injunction against Westport is set for next Wednesday morning, but the whole matter will probably be dismissed at that time,

WOES OF A COLORED UNCLE

Once the Owner of Considerable Property, at Last He Loses the Roof That Sheltered Him.

Harrison Stephens, an old colored man tho has lived in Kansas City since the antebellum days and who possessed at one time considerable property in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Campbell streets, ap-peared before Justice Ebert yesterday with hood of Twelfth and Campbell streets, appeared before Justice Ebert yesterday with the complaint that someone had entered his home and carried all of his furniture and household effects into the street, and that a force of men were tearing down his house and hauling away the lumber. The old fellow was considerably excited and wanted an officer to go at once and stop the wholesale destruction of his property. A deputy constable was sent with Stephens to investigate the case. When the officer arrived at the place where the little cabin formerly stood on Campbell street near Twelfth, he found things about as the old man had explained them. Several pieces of furniture and a quantity of the ware and crockery were piled up in a heap on the sidewalk, the remnants of the little one room box house were being loaded in a warson and several other teams were stopped in front of the lot and men were unloading pressed brick, sand and other building material. Neither Uncle Harrison nor the constable could prevent this seeming trespass after the facts were learned, but the matter could never be explained satisfactorily to the old regro.

Stephens once owned the property and many years ago built the little cabin upon it. Little by little the money loaner induced the old man to part with his property until about two years ago a mortgage was given on all that was left, the narrow lot where the cabin stood. The notes fell due and were not paid, and a fore-closure was made on the property, which then diverted into the hands of speculators, who had no objection to Stephens occupying the little cabin. The old man was left unmolested until yesterday, when the owner of the property decided to replace left unmolested until yesterday, when the owner of the property decided to replace the little cabin with a handsome brick flat Then the old colored man was unceremon-lously put out of what he termed his

STUDYING SLOT MACHINES.

Instice Spitz Gets Very Deep in the Legal Mire and Postpones His Decision.

Justice Ben Spitz is in a quandary just now as to what disposition to make of the slot machine cases which were tried before him Wednesday. He took the matter under advisement and was to have rendered a decision yesterday, but as yet he has not been able to master the problem as to whether the slot machine is really a gambling device. The judge is determined to get all of the facts in the case, and with this idea he has consulted several of the best lawyers in town. The result is that the matter has become more complicated than ever. Judge Spitz thinks he will have the snarl untangled by Monday, and on that day promises to relieve the minds of those who are interested in the outcome of the litigation.

Porter Ford Sent to Jail.

Orrin Ford, the negro porter who was arrested several days ago for the systematic robbery of Mercer's jewelry store, 12 East Eleventh street, where he was employed, was arraigned before Justice Krueger yesterday and his bond was placed at \$1,000. He could not furnish sureties and was sent to jail.

REGULATING SCORCHERS.

City Counselor Middlebrook Urges an Ordinance Limiting Speed of

Wheelmen. City Counselor Middlebrook is in favor of assing an ordinance regulating cyclists He says the speed of horses, street cars and railway trains is regulated by ordinances within the city limits, and there is no reason why bicycle riders should be allowed to imperil the lives of pedestrians by scorching through the streets. Mr. Mid-diebrook also believes that every bleyele should be fitted with a lamp and a beli-When the conference committee of the two houses meets to consider the blcycle ordi-

nance he will offer some suggestions that may be adopted. Other cities have ordinances regulating the speed of wheels and requiring the use of lamps and bells. In New York and of lamps and bells. In New York and other Eastern cities there are blcycle corps of policemen, whose duty it is to overtake and arrest scorchers, and they succeed in driving nearly all of that class of riders to the country roads. Many wheelmen assert that it is impossible to tell whether to the country roads. Many wheelmen assert that it is impossible to tell whether a rider is going at five or ten miles an hour while passing a given point. But this assertion is disproved in the cities of the East. When it is desired to convict a wheelman of scorching the evidence is obtained in a very simple manner. One or more officers hold their watches on him and carefully note how long it takes him to pass one or more blocks. If there are twelve blocks to the mile and he rides the length of one block in half a minute, he is going at the rate of a mile in six minutes, or ten miles an hour. When an attempt was made to enforce the antiscorching ordinance in New York, the riders who were addicted to scorching were greatly amused at the attempts made by members of the police force to stop them, and it was not until a squad of young and active officers was mounted upon wheels that they began to realize that they were not to be allowed to turn the streets of the city into race tracks.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

feighboring Cities Will Be Asked to Send Fair Women as Maids to

Queen Karnival. The advisory board of the Karnival Krewe at the meeting last evening at the Midland decided to call a special meeting Midland decided to call a special meeting of all business men who are interested in the fall festivities, at the Krewe headquarters, 218 New York Life building, for 4 p. m. Tuesday, to discuss the plans now before them and agree on others that may be proposed. It is urged that all of the business men who are willing to take hold and help be present at the meeting. The prospects for the festivities are good, the managers are very much encouraged, but greatly desire the assistance and co-operation of all the business men of the city. The board also decided to enlist the assistance of all the neighboring cities in the flower parade and accord each place representation. All of the cities of importance within a radius of fifty or 100 miles will be asked to choose some handsome young woman to represent the city as maid of honor to the queen of the flower parade. Each one so chosen will be given a place and ride in the chariot of the queen. All of the flourishing cities near Kansas City have been so generous in sending large delegations to the festivities each fall that the officers feel it but justice to allow them to share in the pleasures and success of the pageant. The management believes by this means it will surround the queen with the fairest court e'er seen in Kansas City or the West. of all business men who are interested in

MAY USE HIS PLEASURE.

Farmers' Delegate Rice Instructed to Do Just What He Pleases

The Farmers' meeting at Independence, called by Delegate M. B. Rice, who is to attend the Farmers' congress which convenes at St. Paul August 28, was not very venes at St. Paul August 28, was not very well attended yesterday. It was rumored that the meeting would havé a political aspect and would be run as an adjunct to the People's party. With wheat at \$1 per bushel the farmers felt no inclination to join in a calamity howl and outside of several Populist leaders the meeting was void of farming interests. Mr. Rice was instructed to advocate what he pleased at the Farmers' congress and he stated that he was against trusts. G. H. Hiffner, of Atherton, made a speech on the condition of the country and how to alleviate it by sending men true to the farmers' interests to congress. Others made short talks but the question of silver and wheat was not touched.

DICKERSON'S DOWNFALL.

FROM A \$10,000 A YEAR SALARY TO A PETTY FORGER.

Former Superintendent of the Fidelity Mutual, Later an Insurance Agent in Kansas, Victim of Whisky and Morphine.

R. M. Dickerson, formerly superintendent of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company, in Philadelphia, and widely known in Kansas and the Southwest, occupies a cell at Central police station, where he is held pending investigation of certain forgery and embezzlement against him. Dickerson was arrested yes terday morning at Seventh and Grand avenue, after a lively chase in which John A. Zellers, a ticket broker at 1018 Union avenue, was the prime mover. Dickerson had passed a forged check for \$25 on Zellers the day before. They met in the Mid-land corridors at 9 o'clock. When Dickerson saw Zellers he started to run. The latter pursued and ran Dickerson into the latter pursued and ran Dickerson into the arms of Officers Nichols and Gillespie, who conducted him to Central police station. There he told his story after making a confession of his guilt. confession of his guilt.

Dickerson came to Kansas City two days

ago from St. Louis, arriving here without funds. He was hungry and wanted money. He sought out various insurance agents and asked for employment, but was refused. He tried to borrow money but was unable to, and resorted to forgery. Securing a First National bank check he filled it out for \$25 and forging the names of Craycroft & Pease, Kansas City managers of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, passed it upon Mr. Zellers for a ticket to St. Louis. He then sold the ticket, and for a few hours lived high again. Friday night he retired at the Midland.

After Zellers found the check was forged he went in search of Dickerson himself. He learned yesterday that his man was at the Midland and going there found him still in hed. He waited and at 9 o'clock Dickerson came slowly down stairs. Zellers started toward Dickerson. The latter went out a side door and the pursuit started which resulted in Dickerson's capture.

In 1892 Dickerson was drawing \$10,000 per year as superintendent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, in Philadelphia, the home office. He had previously held responsible positions with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston. Fast living, whisky and morphine got the better of him, however, and he lost his position. He secured a minor position but soon lost it through drink and then began a rapid descent. Almost as fast as he would secure a position he would lose it and go in search of another.

A year ago he went to Wichita, Kas, as agent for the Massachusetts Mutual. After collecting \$250 in premiums he quit and began soliciting for the National Life Insurance Company, of St. Lous. He collected \$1,100 in premiums and, it is claimed, appropriated it. Chief Hayes received a letter from T. W. Snyder, superintendent at St. Louis for the Massachusetts Mutual, instructing him to be on the lookout for Dickerson as he is wanted for embezzlement. The chief also had a request from the Wichita authorities to look out for Dickerson as he is wanted for embezzlement. The chief also ha ago from St. Louis, arriving here without funds. He was hungry and wanted money. He sought out various insurance agents

after him.

Dickerson is 37 years old and a man of excellent appearance. He is short and fat with red beard and hair and is polished in his conversation. He dresses neatly and has a wife and two children in New York. He is very widely known throughout Kansas and many states of the Union.

LICKED THEM AND RAN.

Tough Circus Follower Takes Revenge on an Enemy and His Woman Companion.

Gus Norton and James, better known as "Kid," Duffy are "grafters" who have been out most of the season with the Mc-Mahon show from Wichita. Kas. There was some jealousy between them, resulting in a fight which caused their discharge. Duffy returned to Kansas City and Norton joined the Hall show, which has been exhibiting at Eighteenth and Holmes streets during the past week, but which went to Kansas City, Kas., yesterday.

Norton came to this side of the river last night and, meeting Duffy and Sophia Mc-Cord, a disreputable woman, at Fifth and Central streets, about 8 o'clock, attacked them and knocked them down. He struck Duffy on the back of the head with a revolver and beat the McCord woman's face to a jelly. He discharged the revolver twice, but the bullets did no harm.

Norton escaped to Kansas, Duffy and the McCord woman were taken to Central police station, where their wounds were dressed.

They Are Chicago Confidence Men. Jerris Wilson and Al Sawyer, who were arrested last week for being implicated in turning a trick with a fake lock on a farmer named V. M. Arnold, were released Friday on a bond, appealing their case to the criminal court. They had been sentenced to 100 days each in police court. Yesterday Chief Hayes received a letter from Chief Kirtley, of Chicago, who says he identifies Wilson and Sawyer by means of photographs sent him by Chief Hayes as two Chicago confidence men named Rowe and Sawyer. and Sawyer.

Wanted to Turn His Mother Out. Willie Johnson, a dwarf negro boy, who drives a delivery wagon for Brown Bros.' grocery on West Sixth street, got drunk yesterday afternoon and going to his home at 217 Cherry street, prepared to break up the furniture and throw his mother out of the place. He was promptly arrested by the place. He was promptly arrested by Officer Thompson and locked up at Cen-tral station until he became sober. A charge of disorderly conduct was then placed against him.

Said to Be a "Masher."

Walla Leviston, a carpenter at Fifth and Walnut streets, authorized the arrest of E. E. Pearson, of 915 Central street, last night, on the charge of insulting his wife at Ninth and Main streets. Leviston was walking with his wife, when he charges Pearson passed and made a flippant remark to Mrs. Leviston. Officer Cashen made the arrest.

So Jenious She Tried to Shoot, Stella Fitchue, a colored girl 16 years old, living at Fourteenth and Walnut streets, attempted to shoot John Robinson at Nineteenth and Holmes streets last night because he was riding in the merry-go-round with another girl. Officer Hicks arrested her and she was locked up at No. 4 station to a charge of carrying concealed ween. on a charge of carrying concealed

Stole Journal Brasses.

Charles Jones and Sam Browning were arrested yesterday by Officers Fisher and Kennally, on a charge of stealing journal brasses from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They were in the act of selling the brasses at a pawnshop at Eighteenth street and Grand avenue when arrested.

Rus in Urbe.

The regular Tuesday and Friday evening concerts by Knapp's Military band will be given at Budd park this week. These concerts have proved very popular this summer, and nothing can be more delightful than an evening spent in this beautiful park. This is the people's park, and is entirely free.

Brought Over on Requisitions. Ben O'Neill and J. W. McLaughlin, who held up two boys named Morley at the stock yards a week ago, robbing them of \$10 and a ring, were brought back from Kansas, where they escaped, on requisition papers yesterday. They were taken to jail and will have a hearing Monday.

New Route Proposed.

Alderman Morrison and Councilman Craic called upon General Manager Walton If Holmes, of the Metropolitan Street Rail way Company, yesterday, and requested that some changes be made in the pro-posed electric line that is to take the place day that an ordinance would be introduced at the meeting of the Westport council to-morrow evening ratifying the agreement entered into by City Counselor Middlebrook and City Attorney Marley, of Westport, and approved by the board of public works, which provides that each city shall pay for making the connections with water mains within its own territory. Mayor Drake is of the opinion that the council will pass this ordinance. If it does the trouble between the two cities over water will be ended.

Although City Engineer Abercrombic, of the double of the days of the provides that an ordinance would be introduced at the question of silver and wheat was not to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that some changes be made in the proposed electric line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that some changes be made in the proposed electric line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that some changes be made in the proposed electric line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that some changes be made in the proposed electric line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that some changes of the broadway "Cannobali" line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that is to take the place of the Broadway "Cannobali" line that the city clud not collect the \$1.00 taxes assessed against Union cemetery as a part of the expense of opening Twenty-sixth street. The cemetery association has a charter that exempts its property from taxation. The court held this included both special and general taxes. The city claimed it meant only general taxes.

Some of the residents of the West side want the line extended on Broadway from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, and then the council will pass the foundation of the broadway from President Warrent was a part of the street was the place of the Broadway from total taxes as charter. The cemetery association has a charte

*********************************** JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

NEW SHIPMENTS OF THE LATEST CHILDREN'S APPAREL to be Sold at Special Prices.

1,000 MIDDY SUITS

Purchased for us by the big buyers' syndicate at such prices we are enabled to sell them at half real value These \$3.50 and \$4 Middy Suits, firmly made in all wool check and plaid cloths and handsomely trimmed, will be placed on sale, beginning to-mor-

\$2.00

CHILDREN'S SHORT PANTS.

25 Cents

50 Cents

50 cent ruffled and pleated front Shirt

Always previously sold for \$1 and \$1.50. Our syndicate has secured thou-

side price. Come in blue, green, black, check or plaid goods, beautifully trimmed with feather and braid. To-

Waists, sailor collars, 20 and 25 cents,

NEW STYLE

NAPOLEON HATS,

IT PAYS TO TRADE HERE.

GOLDEN EAGLE, MAIN STREET.

Walnut.

Oyster Season Opens Don't forget the date. THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th, Don't forget the date.

Cafe. Morledge Cafe.

Fish and Oyster Co.,

Tel. 1404.

808 Walnut St.

Sea Food of All Kinds.

CAFE. This season there is a treat in store for you here. We have made great preparations for the accommodations of our guests. The usual reasonable prices will be charged. Our chef is direct from New York. Any known oyster and seafood dish can be served you on short notice in any style desired. All accessories the best and purest.

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Telegraphy, English Branches, Modern Languages, Etc. 20 ROOMS, 18 TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. DAY SCHOOL ALL YEAR.
Night School Sept. 15th to April 1st.
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Bookkeeping, Business Practice, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting,

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PRACTICAL COURSES, INSTRUCTION, METHODS. Unequaled facilities for niding graduates to secure positions. Elegant equipment.

80 page catalogue and journal free. Most liberal tuition rates. Be sure to visit or address this college before going elsewhere.

********************** Kansas City Day and Home School,

1800 WASHINGTON ST. Fourteenth Year. MISS M. L. C. BARSTOW, B. A., Principal. Fall term opens September 29, 1877. Pupils of all ages received. Boys admitted to the day school. Special attention is given to the preparation of siris and boys for college. Certificate of the school admits to Wellesley. Smith, Vasar, Woman's college, of Baltimore, and Stanford university. Extensive and thorough courses in English. History and Modern Languages are provided for pupils not preparing for college. Swedish and Delsarta system of physical training. Full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars sent upon application. For further information apply to Gardiner Lathrop. Esq., Kansas City, Mo.

School of Law.

D. Ellison, Treas. For information address, Wm. P. Borland, Dean, 713 N. Y. Life bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW MULE CAR LINE.

Westport and Dodson Lightning Con necting Link Will Be Put in Operation To-day.

Manager Pfieffer, of the Kansas City & Westport railroad, has completed all arrangements and to-day will begin the operation of a mule car line on Westport avenue between the terminus of the cable line and the Kansas City & Westport depot at the corner of Westport avenue and Mill street. The object of the line is to furnish a quick transfer of passengers from the dummy line to the cable cars. The horse power will be substituted by electricity in a short time, as a company has altendy been organized for that purpose. The dummy line was revived by Mr. Pficffer a week ago and has been doing a good business ever since. This line runs from Westport to Dodson, and has not been operated for two years.

University Advantages.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Billy, you have no use for your classical education now that you are married."

"Well, you're away off. I use my college yell on the baby every night."

"On your baby? What good does that do?"
"Why, lots of good: it makes him scream
for his mother like mad."

PERSONAL. T. Mizutang, Japan, is at the Coates. F. W. Buswell, St. Paul, is at the Coates A. D. Lynch, Washington, D. C., is at the Coates. J. V. Cowling, Jr., Chicago, is at the Coates.

W. C. Mills, Lincoln, Neb., is at the W. D. Bradshaw, Chicago, is at the E. W. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Coates. C. D. McLaughlin, Batavia, N. Y., is at

the Coates.
E. L. Abrams, Denver, Col., is at the Coates.
A. J. Moore and wife, Sioux City, Ia., are at the Coates.
Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, New York, are at the Coates.
M. Reed, St. Louis, is at the Savoy.
L. Huggins Omnha is at the Savoy.

L. Huggins, Omaha, is at the Savoy. H. L. Peterson, Chicago, is at the Savoy. H. B. Owens, Hilden, O. T., is at the Sa-

R. P. Troy, San Francisco, is at the Sa-C. A. Parker, Little Rock, is at the Sa-D. H. Moore, Philadelphia, is at the Sa

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., Prest.

MONTICELLO Opens the

Belonging to Kansas City and Authorized to Be Sold to the Highest Bidder by the City Comptroller.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the common council of Kansas City, Mo., the comptroller of Kansas City will on the 26th day of August, 1897, commencing at 10:00 a. m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following enumerated houses located in the district bounded by Grove street and Flora avenue and Ninth street and Eighteenth street, known by street numbers as follows: Numbers 907, 909, 911, 917, 319, 923, 925, 527, 929, 931, 1005, 1013, 1017, 1211, 1213, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1317, 1319, 1421, 1423, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1611, 1613, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1723 Grove street! numbers 914, 916, 918, 926, 928, 930, 1004, 1006, 1012, 1014, 1210, 1213, 1216, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1312, 1314, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1422, 1424, 1602, 1604, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1708, 1710, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1729 Flora avenue; numbers 1425 to 1435, inclusive. East Ninth street; numbers 1427 and 1433 East Tenth street; numbers 1425 and 1427 East Thirteenth street; No. 1422 East Fourteenth street; numbers 1600, 1601. 1602, 1604, 1607, 1608, 1609 East Seventeenth

street. The sale will start at Seventeenth and Grove streets and continue until all housest belonging to the city are sold. The sale of each house will include its foundations, additions and porches. Where barns, outhouses and other improvements are sold nounced on the ground. Twenty-five (25) per cent of the purchase price must be paid at the place and time of sale and the balance of purchase price must be paid on the day following the sale at the office of the city comptroller. As authorized by the res-olution directing the sale the comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

HANS LUND, City Comptroller, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1897. Voy.

Gus I. Jarrett, Des Moines, is at the Savoy.

Court Sergeant Frank Snow left yesterday for a visit to his old home in Ithaca, N. Y. While he is away Officer Mike Kennedy will take his place as court sergeant and property clerk.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1897.

NO FINER TRAIN RUNS out of KANSAS CITY than THE RURLINGTON ROUTE complete NEW ELI for CHICAGO. New Dining Car service; flush vestibule on every car.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSES